AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 6, line 16 as follows:

Also, as shown in FIG. 3, each pixel of the flat panel display 2 is composed of three sub-pixels, including Red sub-pixel (R), Green sub-pixel (G), and Blue sub-pixel (B). Also, there are black matrixes between the sub-pixels so as to isolate the emitting of the R, G, B sub-pixels for flat panel display like LCD monitor. If the lenticular lens 3 is put on the display screen in parallel to the R, G, B sub-pixels, a serious optical ~~"Morie Effect"~~ "Moire Effect" will be resulted in because of the black matrixes. However, the problem of "Moire Effect"~~"Morie Effect"~~ can be eliminated if the lenticular lens 3 is slanted at an angle θ of about 9.4623 degrees. The reason for the slanting is that the vertical length of each sub-pixel is three times as much as the horizontal length of the sub-pixel for the flat panel display; therefore, two sub-pixels must be across before the black matrixes 4 can be blocked. For this reason, if the angle slanting can be done by applying the trigonometric function $\tan \theta=(1/6)$, the black matrixes 4 can then be blocked. Thus, according to the function, the value of θ can be obtained by inversing the tangent; that is, $\theta=\tan^{-1} 1/6=9.4623$ degrees. As shown in FIG. 4, after the angle slanting, the black matrixes can be blocked, and thus the "Moire Effect" ~~"Morie Effect"~~ can be resolved. However, in order to comply with the angle slanting made by the lenticular lens 3, each pixel of each view image inside the blocks has to be rearranged corresponding to the slanting angle, while the rearrangement must be based on the R, G, B sub-pixels. Therefore, the stereoscopic image synthesizer of the invention can be a hardware processor or a software simulator, whose function is to support the synthesizing with the arrangement based on R, G, B sub-pixels.